The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

AS our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

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We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

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We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

OVER THE RIVER.

BY NANCY A. W. PRIEST.

Over the river they beckon to me—
Loved ones who've crossed to the farther side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are drowned in the rushing tide.
There's one, with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes, the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight, gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels that met him there;
The gates of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me!

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another—the household pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie! I see her yet!
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the farther side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me!

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail,
And, lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts;
They cross the stream, and are gone for aye;
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their bark no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea;
Yet, somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me!

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river, and hill, and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail;
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand;
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit-land;
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet shall the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The angel of death shall carry me!

GOV. BULLOCK'S ALLEGED REASON FOR RESIGNING.

Democratic organs are howling all over the country that Governor Bullock, of Georgia, resigned his position after robbing the State of enough to keep him in affluence the remainder of his life, and in order to avoid the exposures that would have followed in the impeachment which certainly awaited him. The ex-Governor has spoken for himself on this subject, and this is what he says:—[ED. LOU.

EX. DEP'T STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, October 23, 1871.

To my Political Friends and the People of Georgia:

I have this day received information, the truth of which I cannot doubt, that the political conspirators who seek the overthrow, not only of the reconstructed government of Georgia, but of the United States, have secured the pledges of a sufficient number of the incoming members of the Lower House of General Assembly to vote without previous investigation for Articles of Impeachment against me immediately after they have assembled and organized on Wednesday, the first day of November next; and that having adopted such articles in the House, a sufficient number of Republican Senators will be unseated to ensure conviction upon the articles so presented. I also learn that the Judge of the Supreme Court, who is personally and politically bitterly hostile to me, has informed his friends that this programme has been perfected, and that he has been selected to preside over the Senate during the trial; and that the Senator representing Gen. Toombs' district is to be elected President of the Senate, and immediately announce himself as, and claim to be, Governor during the pending impeachment and thereafter for the balance of my unexpired term.

Upon this state of facts I have decided to resign the office of Governor, to take effect before the meeting and qualification of the new members of the new body, and thereby defeat this nefarious scheme of these desperate political conspirators.

By this course I shall be protected my political friends in the Senate from the expulsion that has been foreordained in order to secure my impeachment, and, at the same time, save the State from the disasters that would be sure to follow in the wake of success on the part of the unpardoned unrepentant Rebel leaders, who, though comparatively few in numbers, move the masses by the irresistible pressure of sectional hate and social proscription.

I have maintained my official position against the assaults of these people upon the course of equal rights and Republican government just as long as it is possible for me to be of service, and now, for the purpose of again defeating this latest onslaught of these destroyers, I have resigned this office into the hands of that noble and unswerving friend of right and justice, the Hon. Ben. Conley, who, under the Constitution, by reason of being President of the Senate, becomes Governor during the unexpired part of my term, or until a successor is elected by the people. No charge has yet been brought against him, because he has not heretofore been supposed to be an obstacle in the way of the conspirator's success. If assaults are now made upon him the country will understand the purpose for which they are made. As for myself, being divested of official position, the charges of every character which these people are sure to make and claim against me can be brought before the courts, and I shall never shrink from any judicial inquiry that is divested of political bias and prejudice. May I be pardoned for a word of warning to the men who fought for the Union?

Six months ago in Georgia the mass of the people were acquiescing in the results of the war, and were willing to accept those results as being finalities, but under the later public teaching of certain old leaders who need not be named, the whole situation has changed, and leading gentlemen, even in the Democratic party, who dared to speak in favor of acquiescence and peace have been assailed and denounced, and the people so intimidated that they dare not follow the advice.

These conspirators fear, above all else, the re-election of General Grant. Their insidious efforts to mislead him as to the true situation in the South having utterly failed, they now fear that some persistent and irresistible maintenance of the right under civil administration which so brilliantly marked General Grant's military advances in the overthrow of the rebellion may defeat their revolutionary purposes.

I am now fully persuaded and satisfied that these men propose to control the Government, and reverse the political results of the past few years by peaceful means, if they can, or by foul means, if they dare. Failing in this, another attempt at Separation will be made.

If evidence of this were wanting, we need but point to the public and private utterances of those who were foremost in secession and rebellion, and now denounce and ignore the fundamental law—the Constitution of the United States.

Will the country heed and take care, before it is too late to prevent another war with its frightful consequences?

If my action in this emergency had been postponed until after the meeting of the incoming body of legislators, the Executive branch of our State Government would have been absorbed by the conspirators in the Legislative branch, and there would have been no check upon the wholesale repeal and destruction of all the great measures of reform and progress that we have labored so hard to establish. The free school system would be abolished, the colored citizen denied every right guaranteed to him, and the whole work of internal improvement carried on by Northern capital would be swept away. The growing spirit of lawlessness and proscription for opinion's sake is rendering the property and lives of Union men and Republicans more and more unsafe, and I fear the worst consequences if the Executive office should be filled by one not only in sympathy with those who urge on and inflame this feeling, but who is moved and actuated by them. With no one in the Executive office to call upon the general government for protection, its friends and supporters would be handed over without mercy to the assaults of their enemies.

For these reasons, I have determined on this step, believing that much which has already been accomplished can be preserved through the wise and firm check upon revolutionary measures that will be given by Governor Conley in control of the Executive branch of the Government, and that thereby the good of the whole people of Georgia will be promoted; and I shall cheerfully give to Governor Conley all the information and assistance within my power that he may desire.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

MR. NASBY AT THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE PART MR. TWEED TOOK IN IT—HOW THE PUPPETS WERE WORKED AND WHO WORKED THEM.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State of Kentucky,) October 14, 1871.

I am in the sere and yeller leaf, and hev seen much uv politics, but never in my life did I ever see a convenshun so beautifully managed ez the late Democratic Convenshun at Rochester, Noo York, I was there by speshel invatashen uv my old friend Dennis O'Shaughnessy, uv the Sixth Ward, Noo York, who, since I left the Harp uv Erin Sloon, hez improved wonderfully in a wordly pint uv view. He wuz then a hod-carrier by profession and a repeater by practice. He attracted the attention uv Mr. Tweed by his zeal in votin and his bravery in knockin down opposishen voters, and wuz uv course rewarded. He is now Assistant Inspector uv Musket Triggers uv the Ninth Regimental Armory, at a salara uv $300 per month, Skool Inspector in the Sixth Ward at a salary uv $400 per month, and Thirty-second Assistant Law Adviser to the commission for condemning private property, for streets and sich, at a salary uv three thousand dollars per year, besides which he hez a tenth interest in the contract for keepin the glass in repair uv the two back winders uv two Armories, out uv which he made $10,000 in the first six months. He waz tu hev hed the contrack for the two front winders in addition, but the raid the people made on the Ring busted that. He hez, however, invested largely in city lots, and wears kid gloves and a diamond ez big ez a peachstone. Dennis said that ef the infernal Amerikens and Germans kin be beat down and the control uv Noo York left with the Irish, where it belongs, he will be tolerably well off in a year or two.

Dennis, being of consequence in the party, wuz, uv course, in the private counsels uv the managers uv the State Convenshun. He and Tweed, Sweeny, Mayor Hall, Keyser, Garwin, and the entire convocashun wuz at Rochester, though nobody knowed it. They went in a speshel private car, and hed private rooms at the Osborne House, with a private wire runnin directly to the hall into which the Convenshun wuz held. It wuz the most impressive scene I ever witnessed, one which these old eyes will probably never look onto agin. Ther in an easy chair sot one man directing the deliberashens uv a convenshun uv the great State uv Noo York—one brain thinkin for a thousand—one hand guidin a thousand. He directed the Convenshen to cheer when Seymour's name wuz announst ez a delegate, and they cheered—he directed em to reject the Tammany delegashun from the city, and they wuz rejected—he directed em to do everything that wuz done and they did it.

"My great sir," sed I, in astonishment at the power he weiled, "why don't you go over to the hall and direct the Convenshun?"

"My gentle sir," retorted he with a bland smile, ez he dictated a message directin uv the Convenshun to cheer when the rejection of the Tammany delegates wuz announced, "my dear sir, I AM THERE! There's a hundred uv *my* throats a shoutin this minit—there's a hnndred of *my* hats a goin up to the ceilin this minit—there's two hundred uv *my* hands a clappin vociferously at this minit. There's a great many of me in that hall."

After the adjournment uv the Convenshun for dinner, the Chairman uv the Committee on Resolooshuns came into the room to submit the resolooshuns they had prepared, that they mite be shoor they wood meet Mr. Tweed's idees. The great man read em attentively, and handed uv em back.

"They won't do," sed he, sententiously.

"In what respeck are they faulty?" asked the Chairman, obsequiously.

"Woodent it be well enough," said Tweed, with a smile still more bland than the first, "woodent it be well enough to put in a resolooshen denouncin corrupshen, in general terms, uv course, specifyin partikelerly, however, the especial corrupshen uv the Nashnel Government, and that uv States which is under radikal control?"

The sublimity uv sich a sejestion comin from Tweed struck the chairman all uv a heap.

"Certainly I will, ef yoo wish it," said he, "but I sposed—that is, my idee wuz—in a general way, you know, that the least sed about corrupshen, in view uv—well, I am jist now holding a place which pays somethin like ten thou—but never mind, it shel be done."

"Then agin," said Tweed, smilin still blander and with the faintest sejestion ov a wink in his left eye, "I would sejest that you pledge the Democratic party to a honest and economical expenditoor uv the public funds!"

The Chairman turned pale with surprise, but he coincided. Everybody coincides with Tweed.

"And while yoo are at it," continued the great chieftain with a smile, the blandnis uv which can't be described, "yoo hed better put in a resolooshen denouncin the profligacy uv the management uv matters in Noo York City, but makin it, mind yoo, ez the legitimate result uv Radical legislashen four years ago. Draw up this resolooshen so ez to make it plain that it's me yoor drivin at, without exactly namin me."

"Why, what shell we—"

"Don't go on, my friend," said Tweed, smilin a smile which for blandnis excelled the most delishus Joon morning, "its much better to hev the corrupshen denounst by us than by the enemy, pertikerlerly ez we know more definitely about it. And I would sejest that yoo hev a resolooshen, boldly challenging a comparison between the Republikin and Democratic administrations uv the State and city governments, and (here he smiled with a blandnis wich was heavenly, ez he fingered a most gigantic diamond on the little finger of his left hand, and sipped a glass of champagne) any little thing wich yoo kin throw in ez to the necessity uv a return to the simplicity uv our Puritan fathers wood be well."

The Chairman wuz too affected to say a word, but he made the necessary notes, and castin one look uv astonishment at the greatness of his cheef, who sat there smilin blandly, retired from the presence.

But the great man's work wuz not yet done. He promptly telegrafft every prominent Democratic editor and politishun in the State to denounce him in the bitterest terms, and then tellin the Convenshun who to nominate and wat else to do, went home.

There is a greatness and a grandeur in this man wich I can't sufficiently admire. Some men wood be so puffed up with the possession uv the twenty-five millions with he hez made ez to insist upon an endorsement by the party through which he made it, but not so with Tweed. There ain't no vanity about him. So long ez he hez the control uv the party he don't care a cent whether he is publicly recognized or not. Ez he remarkt to me ef the way to my continuashen of power is in denunciashen uv me, very good, denounce me. I kin stand it. I ain't the first man who, to get on, hez trampled over the dead body uv his reputashen. I'd jist ez soon pull the wires behind the curtain ez to manipulate the pulpits in front uv it. I ain't agoin to let personal vanity stand in the way uv the grand success. I'm hoping for next year. I'm rather a heavy load for the party to carry jest now, and I'm going to releeve 'em—till after the Presidential election."

Then I saw wat motive wuz actooating the Amerikin Napoleon, and I wuz agin lost in wonder. Whoever the Democratic nominee is, he will simply be a shadder, uv which Tweed will be the power behind the throne, wich is greater than the throne itself. And what a glorious prospeck opens to us! Think uv a Democratic President in 1873, with Tweed behind him! Think uv Tweed making collectors, and assessors, and postmasters, and all uv em bein responsible solely to him! Ef he hez made uv himself the revenues uv one city, wat will he do when he hez the nashon to bleed?

I shel to wunst cultivate pleasant relashens with Tweed.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

Want of space last week prevented our making mention of the remarkable public meeting in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 13th, to denounce the murder of Major Octavius V. Catto—a young and highly esteemed colored man, professor in a colored institute—in the election disturbances of the Tuesday previous. One would have to go South for a parallel instance of cold-blooded assassination, in which the police were abettors, two of them having released the murderer after he had been handed over to them, and a third, whose protection was besought by the victim, having answered him (as he himself testified on the stand), "Protect yourself; you have a pistol." Doubtless it was the complete fraternization of the police force with the rioter—not then exhibited for the first time, but then most villanously—that specially roused the indignation of the citizens of Philadelphia who met in National Hall to do what they could to retrieve the sullied reputation of the city. It was a gathering of great numbers and eminent respectability, and, considering the occasion of it, even at this distance from the Emancipation Proclamation, almost epochal in its character. Among the speakers, both white and black, Colonel McClure struck the keynote when he said that it was not the mission of the meeting "to seize the murderer and execute hasty punishment," but to invoke public sentiment against the spirit of caste which had induced this murder. This spirit has, as everybody knows, lingered longer in Philadelphia than in any other large city in the country; and, in fact, logically, there is but a single step from the exclusion of colored people from the horse-cars to the shooting of Major Catto. Remembering the class of persons who defended this exclusion, we fear that the election of a Republican city government and of a District-Attorney (who, for good reasons, ran behind his ticket) "praying to live, that he may show by his life the truth of his promise," to give his fellow-citizens "peace and security," is not going to do all that the meeting seemed to expect it would towards eradicating the vulgar prejudice against the negro. The meeting itself, as a sign of progress where progress was first needed, was worth many Republican mayors and policemen and district-attorneys.—*The Nation.*

☞ The Prussians were defeated at the battle of Jena, which was fought on the 14th October, 1806. The loss on both sides amounted to 34,000. After his victory Napoleon advanced to Berlin.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1871.

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THE BOUQUET.—This evening the Young Veterans of 1862-5 Benevolent Mutual Aid Association give their second grand annual and fancy dress ball in the Mechanics' Institute. We have every reason to assure our readers that it will be a first rate affair, and well worthy their patronage.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN—has appeared and the *Citizens' Guard* is relieved from duty. The tone of the new organ is no less hostile to Governor Warmoth's administration however. The N. R. is issued every evening. It presents a very fine appearance and is ably edited. Let us exhange.

☞The LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, November 7, received an accession of five new members.

☞The Editor-in-Chief of the *Grand Era* is once more "at home," in his cushioned chair somewhere. In his last, he desires to remind us again of his existence, a fact there was some risk of our becoming oblivious of, by pronouncing that "the impudence of the LOUISIANIAN is superlative, it calls the Republican party a bolting faction." This snarl, because we dared to speak so of the "gatlin gun crowd," of which the *Era's* chief is one. Well, the pachydermatous covering of this unfortunate individual having resisted all our efforts at "correcting" him, we must abandon him to his callousness, and leave him to seek notoriety by the gratification of a mere love of mischief, by practising on "Representative men."

☞The City Council proposes to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate insane of our city, by the purchase of suits le[illegible]roperty for their accommodation. A humane and very necessary measure gentlemen.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

"Senator Pinchback rather went back on himself at the Convention of Colored People in Charleston. He intimated in a very audible voice in the hearing of witnesses, before he left New Orleans on his "tower" through the Northern States that if Grant did not "do something" as against the federal officers who held a meeting in this State some two or three months ago, which they called a Republican State Convention, that he would consider it his solemn and conscientious duty to "go for" Grant. This is a matter of newspaper record in New Orleans and Cincinnati. In Charleston, and before the collected magnates of the colored population, he emphatically declared himself to be a Grant man unconditionally, and offered a resolution to the effect that the President had proved himself to be the greatest military chieftain of the age, a civil officer of unsurpassed ability, an especial Moses of the colored people, and the preëstimated leader of the Republican party in 1872 to a glorious victory.

"Now, as Grant has not only 'not done anything' as against the federal officers aforesaid, but has 'done something' for them, we submit if Senator Pinchback has not gone back on himself? and I demand the previous question."

The above extract is from the *State Register*. The most prejudiced reader will see that the *State Register* tries to force its *ad. cap. landum* style of dealing with things upon other people as a rule of conduct.

When Senator Pinchback made the speech referred to, every one understood that it involved contingencies which only time could settle. The only prospective quarrel which any good Republican can have with General Grant must be based upon his endorsement of flagrant outrages upon freedom of speech and fairness of political conduct.

Senator Pinchback reiterates what he stated in the speech referred to, that if General Grant retains men in office who prostitute their authority by invoking the aid of U. S. soldiers, who violate the sacredness of public assemblages by turning regularly elected delegates from the doors of a hall dedicated to the purposes of usurpation not only because it was located upon U. S. territory, but also because American citizens were threatened in time of peace with U. S. bayonets.

But in the same speech it will be recollected Mr. Pinchback uttered his unqualified belief that General Grant would not endorse these actions by the retention of the men in office who were responsible for them. He is of that opinion yet and when a reasonable time elapses if Gen. Grant fails to do his duty as a public servant Mr. Pinchback will be compelled to arraign another public servant for a flagrant dereliction of duty.

Those connected with this *journal* are not anxious to imitate the disorganizing tactics of those in our own party who spend more time in fighting their fellow soldiers than they devote to the enemy, nor shall we fall into the trap set by Democrats of defying party discipline at the suggestion of personal ambition. We are simply working and hoping for the fair dealing and the earnest cooperation which should characterize the conduct of brethren who have won a great battle and so fairly utilized an important victory.

This Journal attempts to represent the opinions and interests of the colored people, and the manager of it assumes no attitude which he thinks will not be endorsed by his race. He has no personal spite to gratify, no enemy but the Democracy to punish and no disorganizing projects to carry out. If Gen. Grant does his duty as we understand, it he shall have our uncompromising support, and if he does not he will receive our earnest opposition.

☞The New Orleans *Mitrailleuse* announces to its readers that with the opening of the new year it will issue a sheet, the typographical beauties of which it believes has never been excelled in any part of the world." It is also in negotiation with some of the finest writers in the United States ;" so that there is every prospect that the *Mitrailleuse* will seek to occupy a prominent position among the journals of the time." Come on.

☞The State Board of Education at its meeting in this City on Tuesday, Nov. 7, elected Gen'l F. J. Herron, acting Secretary of State, a member of the State Board of Education to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator E. W. Pierce.

☞General James McCleery, Congressman from the Fourth District of this State died in the city of New York on Nov. 5.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The City Council in its wisdom has seen fit not to renew the contract with the Firemen's Charitable Association for *ten years*. We italicize the term of service, because from all the information we glean, the cause of the refusal to renew the contract arises out of unwillingness of the Council to renew for a longer period than two or three years, and the disinclination of the Firemen's Association to contract for a short term. Failing to effect a compromize, or either to convince the other of the excellence of his plan, the engagement will lapse at the expiration of the present term, and the Council have "authorized and directed the Administrator of Commerce to organize a paid fire department for the City of New Orleans."

This important step has justly commanded the attention of every one interested in the preservation of property in the city from the ravages of fire, as well as those concerned in the expenditure of the funds of the city.

We deplore to observe the introduction in the dispute over these questions, by the *Picayune* yesterday, of an element utterly foreign to the discussions, erroneous, and we are confident repugnant to the views and feelings of the gentlemen against whom the innendo is levelled. It says: "But the true reason for this repudiation consists in the high character of the department. It cannot be used as a political contrivance, and is not open for admission to any one without distinction of race, color or previous condition."

The introduction of this feature is calculated to generate unkind feelings, to revive and intensify unworthy prejudices, and very much embraces the satisfactory arrangement of the matter.

The all important questions which present themselves are, whether the volunteer, or the paid system is the best? Which of them is capable of being more efficient, and more useful? Which of them, all things being equal, can be most economically maintained? Doubtless these matters have been revolved by the Administrators and others who have been admitted to their Councils, notwithstanding that yesterday's *Bulletin* would induce the belief that not one of five Administrators with whom its reporter conversed was able to express any definite views on these points.

We fully concur that it is a matter of vast importance. We recognize the facts that the Firemen's Association of New Orleans possesses many claims to consideration, which may not be slightly regarded, but no generous nor grateful regard for such an institution and its worthy members should be permitted to lead the public mind so far astray from the consideration of the interests of the City, as to subordinate the paramount welfare of all, to the promotion of the interests of a part.

We are not in a position to decide on the claims and merits of the respective systems, and are only induced to refer to the matter to-day from the observance of the introduction of a topic that has no connection whatever with the grave question demanding consideration, and furnishing food for calm consideration, mature deliberation, and judicious action. The interests at stake are too great, the practical results of the change are too vast, expansive and far reaching to sanction the waste of time in profitless and injurious discussions. Let us approach the subject as men, resolve as those interested and earnest in our scrutinies and enquiries into the two measures, and fairly claiming all we deem proper on the one hand, and conceding all that is fair on the other, submit the result of the reasoning to the judgment of an interested public. "Let us have peace."

☞The Texas legislature has passed resolutions condemning Gov. Davis for declaring martial law in the counties of Limestone and Freestone, during the recent elections there. Gov. Davis, it is reputed, justifies his action by saying "he was misinformed and did not learn his mistake till too late."

☞It is gratifying to notice that the "Iron Barge" scheme is taking hold on the public mind. Within the past few days fifty new names have been added to the list of members.

☞Hon. Don Campbell Lieut. Governor of Texas, died on the morning of November 7.

TWO PENNY NONSENSE.

One of the disorganizers says:

"The Colored Convention that assembled in Charleston, South Carolina, last month, had sense enough to let the Presidency alone. It did not attempt to dictate to the republican party, although our Senator Pinchback, told the members that he was in favor of Grant. All the negroes, it seems, are not reduced to the conclusion that the country is gone if Grant is not nominated to save it. The colored race is rather practical, and lets out some good horse sense when it has its own way. Its greatest liability to error is when some mean white man is misleading it for his own purposes."

It is well known that Senator Pinchback aided if he did not direct the "horse sense" in the late colored convention when it refused to pledge itself to the re-election of any one man for the presidency.

As to the fling at white leaders we have only to say that such journals as publish nonsense like the above are the very first to overestimate white man's capacity, except when the latter is the very last to act upon the doctrine that anything good can come out of Ethiopia.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

We are pleased to announce that the Sabbath services in the Chapel at Straight University will be resumed next Sunday. In the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Let these services be well sustained. Rev. S. S. Ashley will preach next Sabbath. Mr. A. is Principal of the Normal Department of the University.

We have before us the "nineteenth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Institute for colored youth" in Philadelphia. This Institution was founded nearly thirty years ago, upon a bequest made by Richard Humphreys, and was designed to prepare colored youth for teaching. For many years it carried on its noble work in a quiet unostentatious way, till about 1866 when interest became more generally directed towards it and a fine building was erected at a cost of about forty thousand dollars, and with accommodation for nearly 300 pupils.

The management of this "Institute" is in the hands of the "Society of Friends."

The principal of the High School, is Miss Fanny M. Jackson, and the murdered Octavius V. Catto, was principal of the male department. There are four other teachers in the "Institute." The last report showed 226 in the rolls, with an average attendance of 196.

The cost of conducting the education of these youth for one year has been $7,658.95, averaging the sum of $35.13 for each pupil. The managers report shows the Institute to be in a flourishing condition, and constantly sending out recruits in that much needed army of qualified instructors of the rising generation. All praise to the Philadelphia Institute and may it long continue to do its noble work.

☞The New Orleans *Patriot*, like many another of its ilk, makes statements, the untruthfulness of which is only equalled by the barefaced effrontery with which they are made. It is given to taking up and asserting and adhering to, errors and falsehoods which have been repeatedly exploded and refuted. It has got so accustomed to slander that it has become unscrupulous in the extreme. Wanting a victim for its Saturday offering, it pounced on Senator Pinchback, and accuses him of the barter of his vote for a pecuniary consideration. We have the authority of Mr. Pinchback for pronouncing this statement a mischievous and malicious, falsehood and slander, and we challenge the *Patriot* to the production of its authority for such a statement.

☞The observant editor of the *Attakapas Register*, on looking over the mutations of mundane things, draws consolation from the following:

"Among the changes in the Customhouse press, we observe that the Feliciana *Republican* has withdrawn its support, and announces that it is satisfied that Governor Warmoth has no other desire than to act with and for the best interests of the Republican party. The Lafourche *Republican*, an uncompromising opponent of the administration has suspended. The *Magnolia* has abandoned the clique and denounces it. One or two others have modified their tone.

ELECTIONS OF TUESDAY.

Tuesday, November 7, 1871, will possess many special claims to recollection in the general mind, and availing ourself of the press reports we compile the following:

MASSACHUSETTS held her elections quietly, and rolled up her customary success. W. B. Washburn was elected Governor, and both branches of the Legislature have large majorities.

NEW JERSEY indicates that Joel Parker, the Democratic candidate will be elected for Governor, but the Republicans will elect majorities in both houses of Legislature.

NEW YORK. The Republicans claim a majority in the State elections. The city of New York will go Democratic. A notable circumstance in the State election is that Hon. Horatio Seymour once Governor of the State of New York, and afterwards candidate for the United States Presidency has been elected to the Legislature.

The *World* says: The returns from this State, which were unusually backward this year, indicate the election of the Republican ticket by at least 20,000 majority.

As it never rains but it pours, it may be even worse than this. We have lost the State Legislature, and the Republicans will not fall far short of a two-thirds vote in either House.

The Tammany local ticket was roughly handled by the voters. Ledwith was nowhere. Siegel was elected by about 26,000 majority over Shandley, for Register.

Bradley, Norton and Genet will not visit Albany officially this year.

Even Tweed, with no opposition worth mentioning, polled a light vote, compared with those he formerly received.

Tammany elects only Tweed to the Senate, and only three out of twenty-two Assemblymen. The reform ticket for the country and city of New York were successful by large majorities.

WISCONSIN. Ninety-four cities and towns have been heard from, and while the information shows Democratic gains, the Republicans have undoubtedly elected C. C. Washburne Governor, and a majority in the two houses of the legislature.

MARYLAND. The Republicans have increased, but not sufficiently to warrant any hope of materially affecting the Democratic majority.

MINNESOTA sends meagre returns yet, but the indications are that the Republicans will elect the Governor.

VIRGINIA talks Conservative, and the telegraphic reports say that "returns show uniform Conservative gains, with increased majorities in both houses of the legislatures."

MISSISSIPPI sends out no reliable news. The election passed off quietly, however, and while the Democrats are said to be wide awake, the Republican party expects to carry the State.

KANSAS.—The Republican carried this State by increased majorities.

Mr. Geo. L. Bright the proprietor of the Oakland Course has offered to sell it to the City Council for $125,000. The matter has been referred to the Administrator of Public Buildings.

Reports from several parishes in this State reveal the alarming intelligence that there being revived and practiced against unoffending colored, people, atrocious and cold-blooded murders. St. Landry, Sabine and other parishes are seeking by such conduct to unearth a partly concealed record of blood and crime which all good people were willing should be forever shrouded.

From week to week our exchanges contain the melancholy recital of some tale of horror, till the heart gets pained at "the wrongs and outrages" which prevail in the midst and in the face of a well established government. Again we invoke the exertion of the now powerful arm of the Law, in the protection of life, if not for the maintenance of its own dignity.

A GOOD REASON.

WHY A DEMOCRATIC EDITOR LEFT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Colonel T. R. Manlove, an ex-Confederate soldier and a Democratic editor in Texas, thus gives his reason for abandoning the Democratic and joining the Republican party:

"Time and experience have forced the conviction upon my mind that Democracy has ceased to be. No longer animated by those patriotic impulses which, in other and happier days, achieved so much in liberty's behalf, its constituted leaders have prostituted the cardinal principal of Republican government in a mad scramble for place and power, and, oblivious to the solemn truth the appeal to arms has been made and lost, still strive to invoke from a dead nation's tomb the shadowy phantoms of an irrevocable past.

Republicanism, on the other hand, meets the living issues of the time in which we live. Though not free from blemish in its long lease of power, it binds itself indissolubly to truth and duty, espouses as its own the interests of a suffering humanity everywhere, and bids defiance to all the powers of the universe to sever it from civil and religious freedom. Permitting the dead past to bury the dead, it looks with unfaltering trust to the future, wherein its grand mission is to be accomplished, and peace and liberty become the portion of all.—*St. Charles, (Mo.) Cosmos.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Monday night last the conservative anti-negro hangers on to the Republican party in the District of Columbia did their utmost in the meeting of the Republican General Committee to effect the dissolution of that committee, in order that another might be organized whose composition would be less black than that of the present. All of the opposition to the present committee comes from men who did their utmost to prevent the giving to a colored man any position above that of a scavenger.

That there has been a determined effort on the part of the white people of the District of Columbia to deprive the black voter of the District of the power and influence he exerts by the use of the ballot cannot truthfully be denied. Because of the weight of the colored vote here offices that have heretofore been elective have been made appointive, and the black man in this District has no vote by any enactment of the law-making power of the District.

We repeat it, that because of the very evident disposition on the part of colored men to choose from among their own number a few of the officers of the District, the elective franchise here, in so far as the District government had the power, was denied to all. The appointments that have been made justify us in the assertion that it is the intention to break down the influence of colored men in this District. The capability of the colored people to find among their number men qualified to fill important positions has been loudly questioned by the advocates of the dissolution of the present committee; also the fact was made known in the meeting Monday night that the objection to the present committee was because *there were too many colored men in it.* We wish that every colored voter could have heard the low abuse heaped upon one of the colored members of the General Committee by one of our prominent office-holders, because that colored man dared, in the late nominating convention for delegate to the House of Representatives, to vote for a colored man for that position. This official flung all his miserable contempt for colored men into the denunciation of the gentleman above alluded to, with now and then a a thrust at the "boys," as he superciliously termed the colored men present.

We say to the colored voter of the District of Columbia, that this attempt to dissolve the General Committee is a fight against you and against radicalism. The opposition is made up of all the elements of the anti-carpet-baggers, negro haters, and the white man's party.

The attempt to dissolve the committee was made ineffectual by a vote of 17 to 15.—*New National Era.*

DOOMED MORMONISM.

The disgraceful conclusion of mormonism has come sooner than most people anticipated. The leaders of the poor deluded fanatics from Brigham Young down to the pettiest of the pseudohierarchy are a corrupt set of murdering thieves who have made the plains of the West run red with the gore of many an unsuspecting emigrant and who have been fattening on the labor of others for years. To all this, these villainous knaves have added an effrontery on the subject of religion which has become a scandal and reproach to the nation. But justice, though slow, is always sure. By a regular and fair course of law and by the aid, too, of those in Mormon association, the evil is being uncovered. The conviction of several prominent leaders of the fanatics for adultery, and the finding of true bills against others of the same class, have had a wonderful effect on the attitude of these people. Brigham Young is a fugitive from his harem. His son is a vagabond at large on the plains. His wives are deserting him, and the entire structure of lasciviousness, crime and fanaticism erected by this wonderful impostor, is crumbling, ready to fall at any moment and bury those who cling to its ruins. It is time, too, that this result is accomplished. The entire affair is an insult to our civilization, and a reproach to the purity and refinement of the age and country.—*Daily State Journal.*

THE MEETING TO CONDEMN LAWLESSNESS.

We publish to-day a call, signed by a number of leading citizens, for a general meeting of the citizens of the parish, to be held at the Courthouse in this place next Saturday. A great many more have signed this call, in remote parts of the parish, but the lists of their names did not reach this office in time for publication.

This is a step taken in the right direction. The law heretofore has failed to reach the bands of assassins mentioned in the call for the meeting, and it behooves all the respectable, peaceable and law-abiding citizens in that parish to assemble together and condemn the assassins and show the world that these stealers of human life are not shielded from justice by the general public sentiment. The meeting should go further, if possible, and adopt some measure to bring the criminals to justice. The property owners of this parish had better offer rewards and employ professional detectives, out of their own pockets, than have immigration kept out of the parish, and the labor that they already have, driven away.

But there is another view of the case. Martial law has been declared in South Carolina, and hundreds of citizens arrested and thrown into prison; hundreds of others are refugees from their homes. In this State, as will be seen by an article which we reprodnce from the New Orleans *Times*, several citizens have been arrested in the parish of Grant by the U. S. Marshal and imprisoned in New Orleans. Now, if the lawlessness that has existed so long in this parish should continue, we cannot expect to escape similar visitations. If it continues we are bound to have martial law, and troops quartered upon us, and detectives among us. If only the guilty should suffer, there could be no objection to these things. But in the confusion that would ensue some that are innocent would also suffer, and business generally would be injured and labor demoralized.

The remedy therefore for this lawlessness should be applied by our own citizens. When they have done their utmost and cannot stop it, then they should ask for martial law and troops. The longer the evil continues the stronger will have to be the remedy applied to check it. If we do not check it, the Federal Government will.

Those who attend the meeting will show that they are on the side of law and order, and we hope that the number will be large. Other meetings may follow; and in this way a public sentiment may be created strong enough to check this overgrown lawlessness, without military intervention.

[*Attakapas Register.*

Warmoth Hall.

While on a visit to the parish of Assumption, we had an occasion to visit the residence of Mr. A. J. Echevarrie, tax collector for that parish. And at this request visited the club room of that ward.

This Hall is situated at about eight miles above Napoleonville and on the same side of the bayou, and in a thickly populated part of the bayou, and principally, by republicans.

The first thing that attracted our attention, was the front of the Hall; on the end, (which fronts the road) is painted the flag of our nation, and beneath it is the name of our great leader and chieftain, "Warmoth." The building is called the "Warmoth Hall," we are informed from the act of the Governor's name being ever in the minds of his people. We understand that at the first meeting held in the building, it was proposed to name the Hall, and with one prolonged cheer it was unanimously resolved that it should bear the name of our beloved Governor.

Thus we see not only in Assumption, but all over the State, these tributes of affection and homage layed down at the shrine of one whom the nation is already looking up to as a great statesman.

The Hall is about 150 feet long by 75 feet wide, is neatly scaled and painted, with a platform at the farther end for the speakers, the pan-

els of which are painted red white and blue; in the rear of this is a room for the accommodation of speakers and guests. It was built, we believe by Mr. Echevarrie, and on the whole, gives honor to the parish, and particularly to the builder as it is the only Hall built expressly for republican meetings on Bayou Lafourche.—*Exchange.*

LAWLESSNESS.

From every part of the State comes information that murders and outrages are being committed by a set of lawless ruffians that infest different parts of our State and commit these depredations principally upon Republicans, and it has not been denied, that in every instance it has been the misfortune of these poor victims, to be opposed to the ancient reign of terror inaugurated in 1868, and by which hundreds of poor innocent men, defenceless women and children were mount down by the bloody hand of the assassin as if they were so many blades of grass, and at the mercy of the hay gatherer.

What means these depredations at this early date? Does the Democratic party expect to carry the next election by these means? Do they expect that the Republicans are so weak and ignorant as to be trampled under foot, and allow their wives and children to be the victims of this despotic power. We ask do they expect this of us? Are they commencing to organize their bloody clan? Are the outrages committed in Grant parish a sample to give us an idea of what is in waiting for us? If that be the case we have but one word to say and that is BEWARE! we do not tremble at the dark prospects spread out before us; the Republicans behold them with calm countenances, and making the comparison between this and the bloody campaign of 1868, conclude that we can again march on to victory.

Remember that you have a different set of people to conquer and a party that cannot be coerced from voting their ticket, and the class that once endured the lash and degradation of slavery will no more submit to them now than you yourselves would, and knowing that the ballot box is the only place where they may conquer their political enemies, and prove to them that they are citizens with the same rights and immunities that there former masters enjoy; therefore intimidation and assassination will be of no avail, for as long as they exercise or attempt to exercise their murderous inclination, just so long will the Republican party prosper; for every one of their victims, there will spring up two enemies, and they may go on for time immemorial still the party will be a great success.

[*Lafourche Times.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4—11:30 A. M.

COTTON.—The market opened with a good inquiry, but with an increased supply on sale, the tendency in prices has been more in favor of buyers, though there has been not quotable decline. Sales thus far 1309 bales. Good ordinary has sold at 17¼c., and Low Middling at 17⅞, 17⅞c.

Yesterday's sales embraced 4200 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	—@—	—
Good Ordinary	17⅜@17¾	—
Low Middling	17⅜@17¾	17¾
Middling	18@—	18
Strict Middling	—@18¼	—
Good Middling	—@18¾	18¾

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, ℔ lb	11
Yellow Clarified	12⅛
Fair	10¼
Fully fair	11¼
White	13@13½

MOLASSES:—

Centrifugal	40
Fair	44
Prime	48
Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	6 00
Double extra	7 00
Treble extra	7 25
Good Treble Extra	7 50
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	7 75, and 8 75

CORN:

White mixed	78
Yellow	92½
White	85
Choice White, in Dundees	—
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

St. Louis, ℔ bushel	68@ 52
Galena	53

BRAN:—

℔ 100 lbs	1 25

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Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

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E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
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FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave, as follows:

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Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

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Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

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All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

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General Agent.

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The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

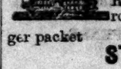
SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.



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W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

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of every description, just received at

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29...CHARTRES STREET...29

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FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

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FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

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OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

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Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

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JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE & ROBERTSON ST'S.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

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FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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MATTRASSES,
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MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

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PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

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From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commeral course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover,
Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ..CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

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Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

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PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

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NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,

THIRD DISTRICT,

Boarding and Lodging

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THE PEOPLE'S BOOK AND THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

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A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

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COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

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237...JULIA STREET...237

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All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

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CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS P.

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Saturday, November 11, 1871,

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SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
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50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to		$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

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HOME WASHERS,
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Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

BE KIND IN LITTLE THINGS.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. In the nursery, on the playground, and in the schoolroom, there is room all the time for little acts of kindness that cost nothing, but are worth more than gold or silver. To give up something, where giving up will prevent unhappiness—to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others—to go a little around rather than come against another; to take an ill word or a cross look, rather than resent or return it; these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and pleasant, smiling sunshine secured, even in the humble home among very poor people, as well as in families in higher stations. Much that we term the miseries of life would be avoided by adopting this rule of conduct.

DEAL GENTLY.

Deal not harshly but gently with the Editor. He has many cares. He is struggling in a noble cause, and you must admit manfully. Complain only when you know you could do better yourself with the same means left to him. You do not realize the bitter feelings that run through his heart, when you pay him with ingratitude as cold as the hands of death for all he does. Some, for whom he tries to do the most, requite him the least and the more coldly. Such is the life of an Editor. Yet who would not be one?

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A STRIKING QUESTION.—"Mamma," said a little child, "my Sunday-school teacher tells me that this world is only a place in which God lets us live awhile that we may prepare for a better world. But, mother, I do not see anybody preparing. I see you preparing to go into the country, and Aunt Eliza is preparing to come here. But I do not see any one preparing to go there. Why don't you try to get ready? You scarce ever speak about going."

FAST HORSES AND FAST WOMEN—JUDGE BARNARD'S OPINION.—In his recent charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Barnard gave it as his opinion that "it is safe to say, and my observation justifies me in saying that nearly all the fast horses and fast women in the city of New York are supported out of the city treasury."

A DISTINGUISHED PENSIONER.—The United States Government is now paying a pension to the widow of William Tell, a lineal descendant of the Swiss hero of that name. The husband of the pensioner served in the late war in this country.

☞A colony in Maine was started a few years since by a wealthy man, who was a moral skeptic, and who determined to keep out both rum and religion. The place grew; but the result was so bad that now, in starting a new colony, he has applied to have a Church from the first, offering to contribute largely in its aid. He says that he cannot keep out rum without the aid of religion, and that without religion, he gets only the worst men to work for him. He is satisfied that no place can thrive without the Christian Church ministry and the Sabbath.

☞The Rev. Robert Collyer says the men who have been thanking God for the burning of Chicago, were "not men who had been burnt out, you know."

☞An ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court arguing a case before a colored magistrate, was one of the sights at the City Hall yesterday.—*Clarion, Nov.* 3.

☞The road to sham gentility is always crowded, while that which leads to an honorable competency by means of honest toil is almost deserted.

☞Bularchus was the first painter who introduced, at least, among the Greeks, the use of many colors in one picture. One of his pictures was purchased by the king of Lydia for its weight in gold. He flourished 740 B. C.

☞Poisoning was made petty treason in England and was punished by boiling to death. Some remarkable instances occurred in 1532.

☞The Crystal Palace at Sydenham (London) was opened by the Queen on the 19th of June, 1854.

☞An eminent New England physician has remarked, after nearly forty years' experience, that when the fruit has been cut off in the towns to which his practice was mainly limited, there was always an increase of bilious troubles, and usually a larger than an average amount of general sickness.

FUN AND FANCY.

—An editor out West, who though the wages demanded by compositors was an imposition, discharged his hands, and intends doing his own type setting in the future. He says: "owinG, To the eXorsinant Wages dEmANdeD by prInteRs wEhaae ConCluyeD To do oNR oWn tYpe sEttine IN tue fULuRe;; anD alThouGH we neveR lEarnEd Tue Business we pO Not See any gRear mASseryerY iN tHe wRt."

—The Iowa penetentiary at present contains two hundred and fifty inmate, and not a woman among them! A irrepressible bachelor suggests that this don't argue anything in favor of woman's superior virtues—it only shows that they are more cunning, and avoid detection in their misdemeanors.

—The last good story on our streets is to this effect: During a recent inquest held on the body of one who had committed suicide, the coroner asked a witness: "Madame do you know whether this man ever committed suicide before, or not?" There is nothing like getting at all the facts in a case of this kind.

—A Norwich authority tells a pathetic little story about a pigeon which became fastened by a long string hanging from its leg to a telegraph wire. Two or three boys wanted to throw stones at it; but a kind gentlemen, telling them not to hurt the poor bird, got a ladder and carefully unwound the string and put the frightened, fluttering little creature tenderly into his bosom while he descended. The next evening he remarked that it had made a much nicer pie than he had expected.

—They have a "School of Design for Women in Philadelphia. The Memphis *Appeal* adds: "Nature did enough for our women in this way, and they need no school of the designing sort."

—Nevada is capable of supplying the world with salt. It abounds in salt springs, salt marshes, salt mountains, and great plains, where the evaporation of ages has left deposits of salt almost illimitable in extent.

—Washington Irving, in conversation once, alluded to a man of superior pomposity as "a great man, and, in his own estimation, a very great man—a man of great weight. When he goes to the west, the east tips up."

—Chemists say linen can be converted into sugar. A young bachelor says he has seen the sweetest kind of "sugar"—in linen.

—Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the opinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

—The man who waited for an opportunity has gone on; and the man who was fired with indignation has been put out.

—"Sir, you have broken your promise," said one gentleman to another. "Oh, never mind, I can make another just exactly as good."

—A correspondent describes Vinnie Ream in her studio "with her arms bare to the shoulders and her ankles likewise."

"Good morning," said a printer in search of female compositors. "Have you any daughters who would make good type-setters?" "No, but I have a wife who would make a fine devil, said the monster.

—Dobbs thinks that instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the sash had better be paid.

—"How can I expand my chest?" asked a stingy fellow of a physician. "By carrying a larger heart in it," the doctor replied.

—It is stated that two-thirds of the women in lunatic asylums in America are the wives of farmers. It would seem from this that the American agriculturist is not a good husbandman.

—A celebrated physician said to Lord Eldon's brother, Sir William Scott, rather more flippantly than became the gravity of his profession: "You know, after forty, a man is always either a fool or a physician." The baronet archly replied, in an insinuating voice: "Perh s he may be both, Doctor."

—The following is an exact copy of an official placard issued by the city authorities of Janesville, Wisconsin, twelve years ago:

"*Take notice.*—All persons residing in the city of Janesville owning or having in his or her possession any dog or bitch, and suffering the same to run at large without being securely muzzled so as to prevent their biting, *will be killed* if found running at large after April 26th, 1859. By order of the Mayor.

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THE INDIA RUBBER COMB COJ
Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,
NEW YORK,
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,
OF
INDIA RUBBER COMBS,
Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
COMBINATION SIDE COMBS
[MADE UNDER FAULT'S PATENT.]
The sale of any Combina ion Sid Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, EDITOR.
The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.
SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,
of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.
THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A prominently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, Independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.
SEND YOUR MONEY
By Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, *New Orleans, La.* C. C. ANTOINE, *Shreveport, La.*
PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
114 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.
Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.
VICKSBURG AND BENDS.
FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend
Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Lecta, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point. Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer
NATCHEZ,
T. P. Leathhers, Master.
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.
Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JNO, JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,
230 ROYAL ST., CORNER. ST. PHILIP,
New Orleans.
R. A. CHIAPELLA,
—CASH DEALER IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
TRIMMINGS AND HATS,
AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.
MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH. THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.
It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 *Spring*, 9 *wheels*, 51 *Screws, and* 98 *other parts making altogether* 136 *separate pieces.*
ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.
Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.
A Genuine waltham Watch
Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting those parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a
GREAT ADVANTAGE;
For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a *Trifling Expense.*
A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70
We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.
Write for it as follows:
Messrs. Howard & Co., No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)
WITHOUT EXPENSE,
OR
Refund the Money.
We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,
WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.
Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
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To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,
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TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.
The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1870,
and passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.
Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.
THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:
The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.
Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.
The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.
Time to New York, 70 Hours.
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.
Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.
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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.
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